Report on the Jail Administration of the Province of Assam, for the year 1945

BY

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To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF ASSAM.

Sir,

Introductory.—I have the honour to submit the report on the administration of the Assam Jail Department for the year 1945.

2. *Inspector General of Prisons.*—The charge of the Department was held by Colonel W. E. R. Dimond, C. I. E., I. M. S., up to 19th March 1945, when Colonel E. T. N. Taylor, I. M. S., took over the charge and held it up to 31st May 1945. I held the Office for the remaining period of the year.

Lieut.-Colonel R. A. Haythornthwaite, M. A., I. M. S., held the office of the Deputy Inspector General of Prisons, up to 7th December 1945.

3. *Number of Jails.*—The number of jails remained the same as in the preceding year.

JUDICIAL STATISTICS

4. *General Summary.*—The year commenced with a population of 3,880 Prisoners of all classes in confinement ; against 3,936 in the previous year, thereby showing a decrease in the population by 56 Prisoners. The number admitted and discharged—were 16,790 and 17,052 against 17,413 and 17,469 respectively in 1944. The number remained at the end of the year was 3,618.

The daily average number of Prisoners of all classes fell from 3,998·00 in 1944 to 3,740·02 in 1945. Of this number, 2,679·93 were convicts, 1,025·12 were under-trials ·35 Civil, ·46 State and 34·16 Security.

5. *Statement No. 1-Convict.*—The number of convicts at the beginning of the year was 2,893 (2,865 Males and 28 Females) and the numbers admitted into the jail on conviction was 4,431 (4,354 males and 77 females) against 2,833 and 4,791 respectively in the previous year.

The total number of convicts dealt with during the year including transfers from other jails in and out of the Province was 8,582 ; against 9,005 in 1944 ; of this number 1,532 were transferred to other jails, 4,520 were released, 2 were transferred to the Mental Hospital, 1 escaped and remained at large 13 were executed and 50 died, leaving a balance of 2,464 in confinement at the close of the year.

The proportion of convicts to free population of the Province was 1 to 4,079 or 2·45 per 10,000 calculated on the daily avarege number of convicts ; and 1 to 2,467 or 4·06 per 10,000 calculated on the number imprisoned during the year.

6. *Statement XVIII—Under-trial Prisoners.*—Eight hundred and eighty-five under-trial Prisoners remained in jail at the commencement of the year and 11,041 were received during the year making a total of 11,926. Of this number, 8,553 were acquitted and released, 1,636 were convicted and sentenced, 564 were transferred, 4 escaped and 15 died. One thousand one hundred and fifty-four remained in custody awaiting trial at the end of the year.

The number of under-trial prisoners released on bail was 6,079 and the number subsequently convicted and sentenced was 1,917. Those released after formal warning not regarded as conviction were 170 The number released in direct and excise cases and not connected with police was 541.

The average period of detention in Magistrates' cases was 31·75 days against 37·90 in 1944. The highest figure was reported from the Tura District Jail (65·13). Four hundred and thirty-six prisoners were detained for period over three months in different jails of the Province.

The cases of detention of under-trial prisoners beyond two months in Sessions Court and one month in Magistrates' Court were reported to the Government monthly for necessary action.

7. *Civil Prisoners.*—There was no Civil Prisoner in custody at the beginning of the year. Eight were received during the year. All were released.

8. *State Prisoner.*—The one Naga State prisoner who was in custody at the end of the previous year died of Apoplectic stroke during the year.

9. *Security Prisoners.*—There were 101 Security prisoners in detention at the commencement of the year. All were discharged during the year, leaving none at the end of the year. This class of prisoners were mainly confined in the jails at Sylhet, Gauhati, Tezpur, Nowgong and Jorhat.

10. *Statement No. II—Religion of Convicts.*—Of the 4,431 convicts admitted during the year, 47·31 per cent. were Hindus and Sikhs, 47·21 per cent. Muslims, ·88 per cent. Christians, 1·42 per cent. Buddhists and Jains and 3·18 per cent. other classes. All reasonable facilities permissible under the rules were allowed to the prisoners to perform their religious rites.

11. *Age Periods.*—The number and percentage of convicts admitted during 1944 and 1945 according to age were :—

	1944	1945
Under 16 years	26 or 0·54 %	6 or ·14
Between 16 and 21 years	505 or 10·54 %	583 or 13·16
Between 22 and 30 years	2,252 or 47·00 %	1,978 or 44·64
Between 31 and 40 years	1,146 or 23·92 %	1,122 or 25·32
Between 41 and 60 years	805 or 16·80 %	690 or 15·57
Above 60 years	57 or 1·20 %	52 or 1·17

Of the 6 prisoners under 16 years of age, only one was youthful offender eligible for detention in the Reformatory School. No order was passed by the sentencing court for detention in the Reformatory School at Hazaribagh as the prisoner was sentenced for 2 months only. Juveniles are kept segregated from adults as as far as possible. They sleep in separate barracks at night.

Establishment of a Juveniles Jail in Assam is under contemplation now.

12. *Sex.*—The number of female convicts imprisoned during the year was 77 against 50 in the previous year. Of these 42 were Hindus and Sikhs, 13 Muslims, 1 Christian and 21 other classes.

Thirty-four female prisoners were between the ages of 16 to 21 years. Sixty-one were married, two unmarried, ten widows and four prostitutes.

13. *Previous occupation.*—Classified by occupation, 295 or 6·77 per cent. of male convicts were employed under Government, Municipal or other Local authorities, 29 or ·67 per cent. were professional persons, 356 or 8·17 per cent. in other services or performing personal service, 3,205 or 73·61 per cent. were engaged in agriculture and with animals, 90 or 2·07 per cent. engaged in commerce and trade, 33 or ·76 per cent. engaged in mechanical arts, etc., and 346 or 7·95 per cent. were persons of miscellaneous occupations.

14. *Education.*—Out of 4,431 persons convicted during the year, 219 were literate against 294 in the previous year.

15. *Statement III—Nature and length of sentence.*—The following table compares the admission and ratio figures of those admitted direct during the past three years according to the term of sentence :—

	Number admitted			Ratio per cent.		
	1943	1944	1945	1943	1944	1945
Not exceeding 1 moth	642	654	693	13·50	13·65	15·64
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months	1,180	1,310	1,281	24·81	27·34	28·91
Above three months and not exceeding 6 m nths	1,334	1,298	1,176	28·47	27·09	26·54
Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year	764	764	728	16·06	15·95	16·43
Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years	409	324	277	8·60	6·76	6·25
Above 2 years and not exceeding 5 years	294	319	191	6·18	6·66	4·31
Above 5 years and not exceeding 10 years	69	62	54	1·45	1·30	1·22
Above 10 years	11	11	4	0·23	·23	·09
Transportation for life	20	31	17	0·42	·65	·38
Transportation for term...	...	1	3	...	·02	·07
Sentenced to death	13	17	7	0·28	·35	·16

The number of convicts sentenced to simple imprisonment rose from 58 in the previous year to 90 in the year under report. Those sentenced to rigorous imprisonment decreased from 4,732 to 4,338. There were two cases of rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement and one case with whipping.

Out of the 90 cases of simple imprisonment the law allowed infliction of rigorous imprisonment in 52 cases.

Of the total number of convicts that remained in jail at the end of the year, *viz.*, 2,464, 235 were sentenced to transportation for life, 243 to periods of imprisonment exceeding 10 years, 955 to terms above 1 year and not exceeding 10 years and 1,031 to periods not exceeding one year.

16. *Statement IV—Previously convicted prisoners.*—Out of 4,431 convicts admitted during the year, 469 or 10·58 per cent. had been previously convicted against 509 or 10·62 per cent. in 1944. This number of habituals includes 131 imprisoned for the first time in default of finding security under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code. Of the remainder 272 had one, 41 two, and 25 had more than two previous convictions. The classification was m de by the convicting Courts.

17. *Special Division Prisoners.*—Arrangement for accommodation of "A" and "B" Division Prisoners exists in some large jails in this province. Fifty-three "B" division prisoners were in custody at the commencement of the year. One "A" division and 42 "B" division prisoners were received from Courts and thirty "B" division prisoners remained in jail at the end of the year.

18. *Escapes and recaptures.*—Six convicts and four under-trials escaped during the year under r view, against four convicts and ten under-trials in the previous year. These escapes occurred in the jails at Shillong, Aijal, Gauhati, Dibrugarh, Habiganj, South Sylhet, Sibsagar and Tura. Of these escapes, all the six convicts escaped while employed in extramural duty and the under-trials from inside the jail.

The escape from intramural custody were mainly due to the carelessness on the part of the warders, on duty except in one case where structural defects mainly contributed to the escape.

19. The following is the brief history of the manner in which the escapes were effected.

Shillong.—One convict managed to escape from custody while engaged in extramural duty in the jail garden. The escaped prisoner was re-captured on the same day and was prosecuted for escaping from lawful custody. The warder in-charge was not punished for the escape as from the circumstances under which the escape took place, there appeared to be n negligence or lack of supervision on the part of the warder.

Aijal.—One convict escaped from extramural duty while employed in collecting fuel in the jungle. The escaped prisoner was recaptured and the warder responsible for the escape was dealt with departmentally. The prisoner was prosecuted judicially for escaping from lawful custody.

Gauhati.—One convict escaped from extramural duty while employed in burying a dead body of a deceased convict on the bank of the Brahmaputra River at the foot of the "Kamakhya Hill." The escaped prisoner was recaptured and prosecuted judicially. The warder responsible for the escape was dealt with departmentally.

Dibrugarh.—One under-trial prisoner managed to escape from one of the wards of t e additional jail by loosening three wall bamboos of the night latrine attached to the ward. The escaped prisoner was recaptured and prosecuted judicially. The warder responsible for the escape was dealt with departmentally.

Habiganj.—One under-trial prisoner managed to escape from inside the jail at the time of unlocking the wards of the jail when the prisoners was sitting in file in pair in the rear. Suddenly he got up and ran and scaled over the eastern bamboo palisade. The escaped prisoner was recaptured and prosecuted for escaping from the lawful custody. The warder was punished departmentally.

South Sylhet.—Two convicts escaped from extramural works while employed in collecting fire-wood for the jail on different dates. One of them was recaptured and the other one is still at large The recaptured prisoner was prosecuted judicially. Warders responsible for these escapes were dealt with departmentally.

One female under-trial prisoner managed to escape from inside the female ward at night. The escape was due to the defective construction of the ward. The escaped female prisoner was recaptured and prosecuted judicially. The temporary female warder responsible for the escape was dealt with departmentally.

Sibsagar.—One convict managed to escape from the custody when employed in extramural duty in the jail garden. The escaped prisoner was recaptured and tried judicially. The warder responsible was punished departmentally.

Tura—One under-trial prisoner managed to escape from inside the jail. The escaped prisoner has not been recaptured. Departmental action was taken against the warder responsible for the escape.

Statement VI—Jail offences and punishment.—The number of offences committed by convict during the year was 865 against 780 in the previous year. Only 4 offences were dealt with by criminal court and the rest by the Superintendents of the jails. There was an increase of offence relating to work ; assaults and mutiny and escapes, all other breaches of jail rules which rose from 92, 88, 422 in 1944 to 111, 100, 507 respectively in 1945. There was no increase of offence relating to prohibited articles which fell from 173 in 1944 to 142 in 1945. The greatest number of offences (313) were committed in the Tezpur District Jail which is mainly due to the unsatisfactory conduct of some habituals and *ex*-military convicts.

Of the 861 cases of punishment inflicted by the Superintendents of jails, 446 were minor and 415 were major against 467 and 308 respectively in the previous year. The rates of minor and major punishments to daily average of prisoners were 16·64 and 15·49 and that of total number of punishments to the daily average number of convict was 32·24.

Hunger strike—Gauhati Jail.—Eight *ex*-military convicts belonging to Indian States resorted to hunger strike as a protest against not being transferred to their native jails. Artificial feeding was started on the 3rd day and they abandoned the strike on the 4th day.

Another such *ex*-military convict went on hunger strike as a protest against not allowing him hospital diet, and was fed artificially. He gave up strike on the 6th day.

Tezpur.—Three *ex*-military convicts belonging to Indian States resorted to hunger strike as a protest against not being transferred to their native jails. Artificial feeding was resorted to and they abandoned the strike on the 5th day. Thirteen ordinary "C" division convicts refused to take food on flimsy grounds on different occasions. Artificial feeding was started in all cases. Twelve of them gave up strike after a short period and one continued for over a month (33) days.

One under-trial prisoner was on hunger strike for 5 days for not returning his clothes, seized by the police and also not disposing his case early.

20. *Corporal punishment.*—There was no case of corporal punishment as in the previous year.

21. *Conduct of habitual.*—The habituals formed 11 per cent. of the total convicted prisoners. They are generally concentrated in jails meant for the purpose.

Their conduct in jails was generally good. As previously reported the existing structural arrangement in jails does not permit complete separation of habituals from casuals. They are kept separate as far at possible.

22. *Education of Convicts in jails.*—As in previous year the permanent teachers attached to seven bigger jails imparted primary education to prisoners of 30 years of age and under. In some of the small jails where there was no teacher, arrangements for education of prisoners was made when literate convicts were available to teach. The jail schools have continued to do satisfactory work. Some of the jails schools were inspected by officers of the Education Department and their remarks were satisfactory.

23. *Aid on discharge.*—No prisoners received any aid from the Assam Discharged Prisoner's Aid Society during the year.

24. *Fetters.*—Fetters were imposed on 237 prisoners as jail punishment against 214 in the previous years. Imposition of fetters for safe custody has been greatly restricted during the past few years. Generally fetters are imposed on desparate convicts with life sentences for safe custody.

25. *Statement "C" Remission system.*—The number of convicts who came under remission system fell from 2,163 in 1944 to 1,994 in 1945. None of these convicts failed to earn remission. The maximum remission earned by a convict in the North Lakhimpur Jail was 592 days and maximum gratuity of Rs.10-14-0 was earned by a convict in the Sylhet District Jail. Extra remission for special services was granted to 838 convicts against 1,051 in 1944. Extra remission for continued good conduct was awarded to 840 convicts against 853 in 1944.

The average remission in days gained by convicts who were sentenced to "six months and not exceeding 5 years" was 45 days and in respect of all periods combined was 50 days. The corresponding figures for 1944 were 43 and 47 respectively.

26. *Advisory Board.*—Two meetings of the Advisory Boards were held as usual at Gauhati and Sylhet for revision of long term sentences and the Boards recommended for premature release of 46 convicts (45 unconditional and one conditional). Government sanctioned the release of 45 convicts. The convict who was recommended for release conditionally was subsequently released on medical grounds.

27. *Convict Officers.*—The total number of convicts employed as convict officers during the year was 392 against 368 in 1944. The number reduced or otherwise punished was 95 against 81 in the previous year. The daily average number of convict officers employed was 272·81 against 263·50 in 1944. The ratio per cent. of convict officers to daily average number of convicts was 10·17 against 9·29 in 1944.

The convict officers proved to be useful to the department and their conduct was satisfactory on the whole.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

28. *Statement No. IX—Gross expenditure.*—The gross expenditure in guarding and maintaining prisoners during the year under report was Rs.11,88,490 (excluding as usual the outlay on the jail buildings and repairs from the contingent grant of the jail department and the cost of forms) against Rs.12,40,267 in 1944 showing a decrease of Rs. 51,777. The average cost per head rose from Rs.310-3-6 in 1944 to Rs.317-12-5 in the year under review.

The gross increase is mainly due to the increased expenditure under heads—"Establishment" and clothing and bedding.

The cost of original works and repairs met from the grant for "works" of the Department was Rs.37,1(8-11-0 against Rs.11,475-13-3 in 1944.

The amount spent on jail buildings borne on the books of the Public Works Department was Rs 84,499 against Rs.1,20,553-12-0 in 1944.

29. *Establishment Charges.*—The total expenditure under this head was Rs.2,90,716 against Rs.2,26,729 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs.63,987. The increase is mainly due to the grant of war and dearness allowance at a higher rate than the previous year and also due to the grant of kit allowance to Jailers and Assistant Jailers.

30. *Dietary Charges.*—The expenditure under this head fell from 731,535 in 1944 to 610,585 during the year under report. The decrease is due mainly to the fall in prices of certain essential articles of food-stuff and fall in the number of prisoners. The cost per head of average strength was Rs.163-4-1 against Rs.191-6-2 in 1944.

Vegetables.—The value of vegetables and other garden produce issued to prisoners from the Jail Gardens amounted to Rs.37,551-4-6 against Rs.49,961-11-9 and the amount realised by sale of surplus vegetables to the public was Rs.8,263-10-0 against Rs.3,972-9-6 in the previous year. Of this amount of Rs.8,263-10-0, Sylhet Jail sold vegetables worth Rs.4,123-13-0 and Shillong District Jail Rs.3,372-3-0. The expenditure incurred in purchasing vegetables from the market for prisoners' consumption amounted to Rs.49,946-1-6 against Rs.45,269-13-0 in 1944.

This increase was largely due to the high price of vegetables in the local markets.

31. *Hospital Charges.*—The expenditure under this head was Rs.72,078 against Rs.74,441 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs.2,363. The cost per head of average number of sick was Rs.862-7-9 against Rs.615-14-10 in 1944. The increase in the cost per head of average number sick was due to the fall in the average number sick which was 83·57 against 120·86 in 1944.

32. *Clothing and Bedding.*—The total cost under this head rose from Rs.79,887 in 1944 to Rs.87,607 during the year under review. The cost per head of average strength excluding Civil prisoners was Rs.23-6-9 against Rs.20-14-4 in 1944. The increase is mainly due to the fact that some of the jails received two years' supply of clothing and bedding in the year under report.

33. *Sanitation Charges.*—The total expenditure under this head fell from Rs.19,251 in 1944 to Rs.17,198 during the year under review.

34. *Charges for moving Prisoners.*—The charges for moving prisoners amounted to Rs.22,729 against Rs.18,895 in 1944 and the average cost per head was Rs.6-1-3 against Rs.4-11-7 in 1944. The increase in expenditure is mainly due to the transfer of *ex*-military prisoners to their native jails.

35. *Miscellaneous Service and Supplies.*—The expenditure under this head was Rs.50,614 against Rs.52,958 in the previous year. The average cost per head was Rs.13-8-6 against Rs.13-3-8 in 1944.

36. *Travelling Allowance.*—The total cost under this head rose from Rs.5,010 in 1944 to Rs.6,109 in the year under review.

37. *Contingencies.*—The expenditure under this head was Rs.16,837 against Rs.16,765 in 1944, showing a slight increase of Rs.72.

38. *Extraordinary charges for live-stock, tools and plants.*.—The expenditure under this head fell from Rs.14,796 in 1944 to Rs.14,017 during the year under review.

39. *Jail Dairies.*—There are five dairies in all. These were functioning satisfactorily during the year as will appear from the statement of profit and loss appended below :—

	Income			Expenditure			Net profit			Loss		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Silchar	11,232	0	3	10,669	3	6	562	12	9	...		
Sylhet	20,940	10	0	21,080	12	6	...			140	2	6
Gauhati	19,250	15	0	15,654	1	0	3,596	14	0	...		
Tezpur	18,266	9	0	18,841	10	3	...			575	1	3
Dibrugarh	5,433	3	6	6,055	7	6	...			622	4	0
Total	75,123	5	9	72,301	2	9	4,159	10	9	1,337	7	9

The total net profit during the year under report was Rs.2,822-3-0 against a loss of Rs.2,047-5-3 in 1944, as detailed above. Gauhati Jail showed the largest amount of profit during the year. These dairies continue to prove most useful and profitable and have assured the supply of un-adulterated milk for the sick and convalescent prisoners.

40. *Statement No. XI—Employment of convicts.*—The daily average number of convicts under sentence of labour on working days was 2650·22 in the year under report against 2804·64 in 1944. The percentage of convicts not employed owing to illness and other reasons and of those employed on various forms of labour during the two years 1944 and 1945 are given below :—

		1944	1945
(a)	Sick	2·95	2·26
(b)	Convalescent and infirm	6·70	4·84
(c)	Not employed for other reasons	4·80	4·11
(d)	On unremunerative labour	2·03	3·20
(e)	Prisons officers	9·60	10·30
(f)	Prisons servants	30·00	27·57
(g)	Gardening	8·00	9·24
(h)	Preparing articles for jail consumption	8·66	8·21
(i)	Jail repairs	.46	2·97
(j)	Construction or addition and alternation of jail buildings ...	·22	·39
(k)	Manufactures	26·30	26·85
(l)	Public Works	·06	·02
(m)	Extramural employment under Municipalities and Departments of Government other than Public Works Department. ...	·22	·04
		100·00	100·00

Ten per cent of convicts under sentence of labour on working days were employed as Prison Officers, 28 per cent. as jail servants and 29 per cent. on manufactures in 1945 against 10·30 and 26 per cent. in 1944.

41. *Statement No. XII—A—Financial results—General.*—The total amounts drawn from and paid into the treasury were Rs. 1,64,782 and Rs. 1,72,778 respectively showing a net cash profit of Rs. 7,996 against Rs. 68,661 in 1944. This shows a decrease of Rs 60,665 in the net cash profit when compared with the figures of the previous year. This fall is mainly due to the sudden stoppage of demands from the Military Department, which were great last year. While this was the general condition there were also some outstanding peculiar causes in respect of the bigger jails which showed a phenominal progress during the last year but received a set back during the year under report. The reasons are the following :—

(1) In Sylhet jail a sum of Rs. 3,652 remained at hand at the end of the year as it could not be remitted to the treasury owing to holidays at the time of adjustment and the huge stock of the raw materials received at the end of the year could not be utilised.

(2) Gauhati jail showed a cash loss of Rs. 8,880. This though the Superintendent remarks is not a real loss yet calls for clarification which can be made from the following facts :—

(*a*) A very small number of orders were received from other Government, and Military Departments, the cost of articles supplied to them amounted to Rs. 3,611 only in the year under report showing marked decrease in supply in comparison with that of the last year.

(*b*) The total benefit of the outstanding bills due by the jail was derived in the previous year as the articles were made, and supplied and bills were paid for during that year although the cost of raw materials supplied to the jail left was left for payment during the year under report.

(*c*) A pair of Ghani bullocks worth Rs. 950-0-0 was purchased for the Manufactory Department of this jail which also affected the cash profit of this year.

(*d*) If Rs. 12,353 which is the outstanding amount of bills due by the jail at the end of the previous year was not shown as an expenditure in the year under report, there would have been cash profit of Rs. 3,472 in the year under review.

In the Tezpur District jail a large stock remained in hand at the end of the year due to a very less demand of textile goods by the jails which is again the outcome of release of most of the civil and security prisoners. Jorhat jail on the other hand could not go on with its industries normally due to want of raw materials.

The average cash earnings per head of convicts under sentence of labour on the working days fell from Rs. 24-10-7 to Rs. 6-15-9 in 1945. The largest cash earning per head were shown by Jorhat (Rs. 21-11-9), Dhubri (Rs. 14-4-4), Golaghat (Rs. 14-5-3), Shillong (Rs. 13-2-0), (Tezpur Rs. 10-15-9).

Goods to the value of Rs. 95,413 (actual cost of raw materials only) were supplied to the jails of Assam against Rs. 1,01,575 in 1944.

The value of goods supplied to other Departments of Government fell from Rs. 84,300 to Rs. 9,553 showing a decrease of Rs. 74,747. Sales to the public rose from Rs. 32,199 to Rs. 38,984 showing an increase of Rs. 6,785.

The value of goods supplied to other Departments of Government and to the public combined amounts to Rs. 48,537 against Rs. 1,16,499 in 1944 showing a decrease of Rs. 67,962.

The receipt from extramural employment of prisoners amounted to Rs. 2,083 against Rs. 2,4[illegible]0 in 1944.

42. *Statement XII—A—Results of employment on Manufactures and labour.*—The excess of credits or profits amounted to Rs. 44,624 and the average profit per head of prisoners under sentence of labour was Rs. 16-13-5 against Rs. 70,495 and Rs. 25-2-1 respectively in 1944. The excess of debits or loss was only Rs. 8 as against nil in 1944.

Manufactured articles to the value of Rs. 38,322 were in store at the end of the year against Rs. 15,577 at the end of 1943. This shows a deterioration in the condition compared with that of 1944.

Silchar.—The number of prisoners employed on manufactures was 0·49 against 1 per cent. in 1944. The cash profit in the year under report was Rs. 448 and the average cash earnings per head of prisoners was Rs. 5-3-0 against nil in 1944.

Shillong.—The employment of prisoners under sentence of labour on manufactures was 3 per cent. against 7 per cent. in 1944. The cash earnings and the average cash earnings per head of prisoners were Rs. 843 and Rs. 13-2-0 against Rs. 1,097 and Rs 18-5-11 respectively. This fall is due to the fact that the jail industry was almost stopped for want of raw materials.

Sylhet.—This jail employed the same 45 per cent. prisoners under sentence of labour as was in 1944 on manufacture. The cash earnings and average cash earnings per head of prisoners were Rs. 2,410 and Rs. 3-14-0 against Rs. 9,964 and Rs. 15-0-3 in 1944.

Gauhati.—Thirty-one per eent. of convicts sentenced to labour were employed on manufactures against 33 per cent. of 1944. The cash earnings and average cash earnings per head of prisoners were nil as there was a cash loss of Rs. 8,880 in the year under report. The reasons for this have fully been explained in the foregoing paragraphs.

Tezpur.—Forty-four per cent. of convicts sentenced to labour were employed on manufactures against 36 per cent. in 1944. The cash earnings and average cash earnings per head of prisoners fell to Rs. 4,944 and Rs. 10-15-5 from Rs. 13,453 and Rs. 29-12-9 respectively. This fall was due to the fall in the actual of cost raw materials used for manufacturing articles for jail supply and there also remained a fairly large stock of manufactured articles at the end of the year under report.

Nowgong.—The percentage of convicts under sentence of labour who were employed on manufactures was 8 against 4 in 1944. The cash profit and cash earnings per head of prisoners were Rs. 522 and Rs. 4-15-9 against a cash loss of Rs. 176 shown in 1944.

Jorhat.—Five per cent. of the convicts sentenced to labour were employed on manufactures against 6 per cent. in 1944. The cash earnings and average cash earnings per head of prisoners were Rs. 4,494 and Rs 21-11-9 against Rs. 3,174 and Rs. 13-9-6 respectively. Though apparently it indicates a steady progress but in reality the increase is only due to the realisation of some outstanding dues of 1944. The jail industries actually suffered for want of Raw materials.

Dibrugarh.—Nine per cent. of the convicts sentenced to labour were employed on manufactures against 7 per cent. in 1944. The cash earnings and ave age cash earnings per head of prisoners rose to Rs. 939 and Rs. 5-1-9 from Rs. 577 and Rs. 2-12-11 respectively in 1944. This shows a steady progress.

43. *Statement No. XIII—Net cost of the Department.*—The net cost for maintaining the jails and the average net cost per head of average strength during the year under report rose from Rs. 11,71,091 and Rs. 29-14-0 to Rs. 11,71,629 and Rs. 312-6-0 respectively, showing an increase of Rs. 538 and Rs. 19-8-0 respectively. The gross cost of maintenance fell from Rs. 10,40,267 of 1944 to Rs. 11,88,490 and gross average cost per head of average strength rose from Rs. 310-3-0 of 1943 to 317-12-0 showing a decrease of Rs. 51,777 and an increase of Rs. 7-9-0 respectively.

The following comparative statement shows the average cost of maintenance and the average cash earnings per head of average strength of prisoners in the jails during 1944 in certain provinces for which figures are available.

	Average cost of maintenance per head of prisoner			Average cash earnings per head of average strength		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Assam	317	12	0	5	6	0
Madras	229	2	0	21	12	0
North-West Frontier Province ...	342	11	1	22	12	0

The average cash earnings per head of average strength in the jails of Assam during 1945 was Rs. 5-6-0 against Rs. 17-5-0 in 1944.

44. *Financial results in individual jails*.—The drawals from treasury amounted to Rs. 1,64,782 against Rs. 1,54,084 in 1944 showing an increase of drawals by Rs. 10,698. A sum of Rs. 1,72,778 was paid into the treasury including the value of supplies to jails and other Departments of Government against Rs. 2,22,745 showing decrease of Rs. 49,967.

The Chief jail industries of the province are weaving bamboo and cane work, carpentry, smithy, tailoring, netbeg, tat bed and moonj mat making, most of which did not work satisfactorily for want of raw materials and other peculiar handicaps. Brick is manufactured only in the Sylhet District jail, Carpenters and black-smiths are trained in the District jails at Sylhet and Gauhati. All cotton clothing for the jails in the province are supplied from the Sylhet District jail.

Employment of convicts on conservancy work in return of extra remission system worked without any noticeable improvement throughout the year under report.

I must acknowledge with thanks the co-operation of those Departments of Government and the public who placed orders with the jails for jail made articles and I trust that they will continue their support in future.

I must also convey my thanks to the Director of Industries, Assam for the help he rendered to the jails with regard to carrying out certain Industries.

Vital Statistics

45. *Statement No XIV.—Sickness and mortality*.—The following Table gives particulars of the sickness and mortality rates among prisoners of all classes during the decennium ending with the year under report :—

Year	Daily avarage number of Prisoners of all classes	Admission to Hospital		Daily average sick of all classes		Deaths from all causes of all classes of prisoners		Provincial death rate
		Nmmber of admission	Ratio per mille	Daily average sick	Ratio per mille	Total No. of deaths	Ratio per mille	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1936	4018·87	1,686	419·52	92·34	22·97	57	14·18	19 63
1937	3565·93	1,411	395·69	78·28	21·95	55	15·42	22·21
1938	3304·12	1,155	349·56	77·89	23·57	64	19·37	22·42
1939	3215·72	1,092	339·58	77·03	23·95	85	26·43	19·25
1940	3194·09	816	255·47	59·39	18·59	58	18·16	17·20
1941	3199·79	980	306·27	59·47	18·58	49	15·31	16·75
1942	3357·32	1,328	395·55	75·49	22·48	68	20·25	15·42
1943	4111·71	1,574	382·81	105·73	25·71	96	23·35	16·34
1944	3998·00	1,890	472·73	120·86	30·23	134	33·51	16·87
1945	3740·02	1,573	420·59	83·57	22·34	68	18·18	13·37

The Vital statistics of the year under review when compared with those of the previous year shows a favourable change. The admission to Hospital decreased from 1890 to 1573 and the number of deaths from 134 to 68. The largest number of deaths occurred in Gauhati District jail, *i. e.* 18 deaths.

The ratio per mille of average strength of admission to Hospital and daily average sick decreased from 472·73 and 120·86 in 1944 to 420·59 and 83·57 respectively in 1945.

The percentages of prisoners of all classes admitted to jails in good, indifferent and bad health were 64, 32 and 4 respectively, as against 62, 32 and 6 in the previous year.

In Assam Valley jails 14·98 per cent. of convicts were habitual drug consumers and in the Surma Valley jails 1·03 per cent ; against 10·43 and ·08 per cent. respectively in 1944.

46. *Mortality*.—Fifty out of total of 68 deaths, occurred among convicts, 16 among under-trials and one State and one Security prisoner in 1945, against 108 and 26, respectively, in the previous year, one under-trial prisoner in Tura District jail died after removal to Civil Hospital for special treatment there. The death rate per mille of average strength fell from 33·51 in 1944 to 18·18 in 1945.

The table below shows the number of deaths in the various jails during the past quinquennium.

	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
Silchar	1	1	4	1	2
Sylhet	11	25	25	22	11
Shillong	...	3	2	...	1
Aijal	...	...	...	...	...
Dhubri	2	1	2	1	2
Gauhati	6	15	26	51	18
Tezpur	11	5	1	14	11
Nowgong	5	1	4	1	2
Jorhat	5	1	11	9	3
Dibrugarh	2	8	14	26	10
Sunamganj	...	...	...	...	1
Karimganj	...	...	...	...	1
Habiganj	2	2	4	1	...
South Sylhet	...	1	...	1	...
Mangaldai	2	1	1	1	2
Sibsagar	1	1	1	3	1
Golaghat	1	1	...	1	...
North Lakhimpur ...	...	2	...	...	1
Tura	1	...	1	2	2
Total ...	49	68	96	134	68

The jails at Aijal, Habiganj, South Sylhet, Golaghat returned clean mortality sheets.

The death rate per mille of average strength in jails in Assam was 18·18 whilst the Provincial death rate was 13·37 during the year under report.

The death rates of other Provincial jail departments are given below*.

*Assam	18·18
Bombay	7·9
North-West Frontier Province	9·87
United Provinces	9·3

47. *Silchar*.—There was one death from T. B. Glands amongst convict and one from Apoplexy amongst under-trial, against one death (convict) in the previous year. There were 34 admissions into Hospital in 1945 against 25 in the privious year.

48. *Sylhet*.—There were 10 deaths among convicts and one among Security prisoner against 22 deaths (21 among convicts and 1 among under-trials) in 1944.

Of these deaths 2 were due to Bacillary dysentery, 3 due to tuberculosis of lungs. one each due to Hemiplegia, Aortic regurgitation, secondary anemia, Enteric fever, Duodenal ulcer, acute Nephritis.

Of the 11 prisoners who died, 5 were admitted to jail in good, 4 in indifferent and 2 in Bad health. The Security prisoner who died of acute Nephritis was admitted to jail in indifferent health.

The number of admission to Hospital and the daily average sick fell from 62 and 19·38 in 1944 to 49 and 12·46 respectively in 1945. The ratio of deaths per mille of average strength fell from 28·00 in 1944 to 15·52 in the year under review.

49. *Shillong*.—This Jail recorded only one death among convicts against nil in the previous year. This death was due to tuberculosis of lungs. the number of admission to Hospital and the daily average sick rose from 36 and 1·60 in 1944 to 46 and 1·98 respectively in 1945.

50. *Dhubri*.—There was no death among convicted Prisoners against 1 in 1944. Two deaths occurred among the under-trial prisoners against nil in the previous year. One under-trial died of Pneumonia and the other of Bacillary dysentery.

The number of admission to Hospital and the daily average sick fell from 117 and 4·06 in 1944 to 99 and 2·83 respectively in the year under report.

51. *Gauhati*.—Seventeen deaths among convicts and one among under-trials occurred in this jail, against 51 deaths (forty-one convicts and ten under-trials) in the previous year. Of these deaths, 2 were due to Nephritis, 2 due to Dysentery, 3 due to Diarrhoea, 2 due to Pneumonia, and one each due to Dysentery with Nephritis, Tetanus, valvular disease of heart, Malaria, T. B. of lungs, T. B. of glands, *Kala-zar*, Odema of glottes, and enlarged prostate.

The number of admission to Hospital and the daily average sick decreased from 622 and 40·16 to 502 and 25·87 respectively in the year under report. Of the 18 prisoners who died, 4 were admitted to jail in good, 7 in indifferent and 7 in bad healths.

The ratio of deaths per mille of average strength fell from 60·83 in 1944 to 17·35 in 1945.

52. *Tezpur*.—This jail recorded 11 deaths (10 among convicts and one among under-trials) against 14 deaths (13 among convicts and one among under-trials) in the previous year. Of these, 2 were due to Ankylostomiasis, 2 due to Pneumonia, 2 due to Dysentery, 3 due to Malaria, 1 due to Cerebral Malaria and 1 due to Bacillary dysentery. Of the deceased prisoners, 6 were admitted to jail in good health, 4 in indifferent health and one in bad health.

The number of admissions to Hospitals and the daily average sick fell from 80 and 5·68 in 1944 to 54 and 7·37 respectively, in the year under report.

53. *Nowgong*.—One convict died of tuberculosis of lungs and one under-trial died of Malaria (M. T.) against one death in the previous year The number of admission to Hospital and the daily average sick rose from 98 and 2·85 in 1944 to 119 and 3·54 respectively in the year under report.

54. *Jorhat*.—Two deaths among convicts and one among under-trials occurred during the year under report against 9 deaths (7 deaths among convicts and 2 among under-trials) in the previous year. One death was due to Pneumonia, one due to Bronchitis with Asthma and another due to Pyrexia of uncertain origin.

The number of admissions to Hospital and the daily average sick fell from 170 and 7·50 in 1944 to 88 and 4·74 respectively in the year under report.

55. *Dibrugarh*.—This jail recorded 4 deaths among convicts and 6 among under-trials, against 26 deaths (16 among convicts and 10 among under-trials) in the previous year. Of these 10 deaths, 2 convicts died of Pyrexia of uncertain origin and one each due to Dysentery, Enteric Fever, Malaria, Epilepsy, Debility Chronic Nephritis and 2 due to Anaemia.

Of the 10 prisoners who died, 2 were admitted to jail in good health and 8 in bad health.

The number of admissions to hospital and the daily average sick decreased from 495 and 20·87 in 1944 to 382 and 15·76 respectively, in the year under report. The ratio of deaths per mille of average strength showed considerable decrease from 67·32 in 1944 to 30·10 in 1945.

56. *Sunamganj.*—One convict died of Malaria against nil in the previous year. He was admitted to jail in bad health and died within a month.

The number of admission to hospital and the daily average sick rose from 12 and·42 in 1944 to 36 and ·62 respectively in the year under report.

57 *Karimganj*—One under-trial died of Bacillary dysentery, against nil in the previous year. He was admitted to Jail in indifferent health. There were 4 admisson to hospital against nil in the previous year and the daily average number sick was ·24.

58. *Mangaldai.*—One death among convicts and one among under-trials occurred in this jail during the year under report against one in the previous year. Theconvict died of Peritonitis and the under-trial of Broncho-Pneumonia. The convict was admitted to jail in good health and died within a month.

The average number of admission to hospital and the daily average number sick fell from 50 and 2·66 in 1944 to 46 and 1·36 respectively, in the year under review.

59. *Sibsagar.*—This jail recorded one death among convicts against 3 deaths (2 convicts and 1 under-trial) in the previous year. The death was due to cronic Bonchitis. The convict was admitted to jail in good health and died within a month of his admission.

The average number of admissions to hospital and the average number sick rose from 8 and ·07 in 1944 to 21 and ·41 respectively in 1945.

60. *North Lakhimpur.*—One death among convicts occurred in this jail during the year against nil in the previous year. The death was due to Bacillary dysentery.

The number of admission to hospital and the daily average sick rose from 8 and ·15 in 1944 to 13 and ·39 respectively in 1945.

61. *Tura.*—One under-trial prisoner died of heart failure and one state prisoner died of Apopletic stroke; against 2 deaths in the previous year. This state prisoner was admitted to this jail in good health. He was suffering from Haemophegia and there wrs residual paralysis.

62. *Sickness and mortality among convicts.*—The daily average number of convicted prisoners showed a considerable decrease from 28, 35·00 in 1944 to 26, 79·93 in 1945. The number of admission to hospital of this class of prisoners, fell from 1,235 in the previous year to 994 in the year under report giving a daily average of 62·42 sick against 88·12 in 1944 fifty deaths occurred against 108 in the previous year. Sickness and mortality among under-trials civil, Security and state prisoners :—

Under-trials.—The daily average number of under-trial prisoners showed an increase from 986·66 in 1944 to 1025·12 in 1945. The number of admissions to hospital decreased from 605 in 1944 to 572 in 1945 and their daily average number of sick fell from 28·83 in 1944 to 20·43 in 1945. There were 16 deaths against 26 in the previous year.

Civil Pr soners.—The daily average number of this class of prisoners decreased from ·64 in 1944 to ·35 in the year under report. There was no admission to hospital against 1 in the previous year. As in previous year no death occurred among this class of prisoners.

Security.— The daily average number of this class of prisoners fell from 174·70 in 1944 to 34·16 in the year under report. The number of admission to hospital and the daily average number of sick decreased from 3·88 in 1944 to ·72 in 1945. One death occurred in this class of prisoners.

63. The following table shows the number of admissions to Hospital and deaths among Convicts against the principal deceases, during the past four years.

Diseases	1942 Admission	1942 Deaths	1943 Admission	1943 Deaths	1944 Admission	1944 Deaths	1945 Admission	1945 Deaths
Dysentery ...	222	16	230	19	369	38	410	12
Malaria ...	231	1	298	2	347	5	446	8
Pulmonery Tuberculosis.	22	8	15	10	3	2	26	6
Pneumonia ...	27	7	32	6	31	4	68	7
Ankylostomiasis	9	3	8	3	8	3	4	2
Diarrhoea ...	16	1	19	1	26	3	45	3

64. *Dysentery.*—The number of admission to hospital and deaths due to Dysentery rose from 369 and 38 in 1944 to 410 and 12 respectively in 1945. Cases occurred in all jails The highest incidence of this disease was at Gauhati Jail (193 cases and 3 deaths) and Dibrugarh (8 cases and 1 death).

65. *Malaria.*– The incidence of this disease showed an increase in the number of admission to hospital; *viz.*, 446 against 347 in the prev ous year. There were 8 deaths in the year under report against 5 deaths in the previous year. The Jails at Gauhati and Dibrugarh recorded the highest number of admissions to hospital in the former it being 97 with 1 death and in the latter 131 with 1 death. The Jails at Nowgong, Jorhat and Dhubri also recorded 45, 35 and 31 admissions respectively.

66. *Pulmonary Tuberculosis.*—There were 26 admissions to hospitals and 6 deaths in the year under report against 6 admissions and 2 deaths in the previous year due to this disease. There were 3 deaths from Tuberculosis in the Sylhet District Jail in which the majority of the cases throughout the province are concentrated for treatment. One prisoner died of this disease in Shillong Jail, one in Gauhati and one in Nowgong District Jail.

67. *Pneumonia.*—The number of admission to hospital and deaths due to this disease rose from 31 and 4 in 1944, to 68 and 7 respectively, in 1945.

Twenty-nine cases with no death, 12 cases with 2 deaths, 5 cases with one death, 4 cases with 2 deaths, 4 cases with one death and 2 cases with one death occurred in the Jails at Dibrugarh, Gauhati, Dhubri, Tezpur, Mangaldai, Jorhat respectively.

68. *Ankylostomiasis.*—As in the past hookworm investigation was systematically carried out in all Jails as a matter of routine and infected cases were duly treated until a cure was effected. The number of cases examined was 1,799 and of these, 221 or 12·29 per cent. were found to be infected as against 184 or 15·93 per cent. in 1944. The number admitted to Hospital was 4 with 2 deaths which occurred in Tezpur Jail.

69. *Diarrhoea.*—The number of admission to hospital and of deaths on account of this disease were 45 and 3 in the year under report against 26 and 3 respectively in the previous year. Twenty-six cases occurred in the Gauhati District Jail with 3 deaths, seven cases occurred in Shillong Jail with no death, 3 cases in Sylhet Jail, 2 cases in Jorhat Jail, 2 cases in Sunamganj, and one case in each of the Jails at Dhubri, Dibrugarh, Habiganj, Nowgong and Tura with no death.

70. *Release on account of sickness.*—Two convicts, one from Gauhati Jail and the other from Tezpur Jail were released on account of illness under rule 568 (*a*) of the Assam Jail Manual. It has been ascertained that the prisoners are still alive.

71. *Statement No. XVIII.—(Mortality according to periods of sentence undergone).*—Out of 50 convicts who died during the year 23 died within six months of their admission, 10 serving six to twelve months' sentence 5 between one to two years, 3 between 2 to 3 years, 8 between 3 to 7 years and one after serving over seven years' sentence.

72. *Statement "B"—Condition of convicts released from Jail*—The condition of convicts discharged from Jails during the year is shown in statement "B".

The following table shows the percentage of convicts who gained or lost weight during the past 4 years.

	1942	1943	1944	1945
Neither gained nor lost weight	32·50	29·47	29·26	33·35
Gained weight	54·97	55·56	52·11	51·51
Lost weight	12·53	14·97	18·63	15·14

73. *Sanitary improvement* –The general sanitary condition of the Jail was satisfactory. No sanitary work worth mentioning was carried out during the year except some improvement to the pucca drains –inside the Tezpur District Jail—to drain off the water hurriedly to the vegetable garden.

74. *Overcrowding.*—There was overcrowding in most of the smaller Jails of the province during 1945. Of the bigger Jails, there was no overcrowding except in Gauhati Jail where overcrowding existed throughout the whole year. Overcrowding of prisoners was present throughout the year in the Jail at Shillong, Karimganj, South Sylhet, Mangaldai, Golaghat and North Lakhimpur.

In Aijal, Dhubri, Sunamganj and Habiganj Jail overcrowding lasted for the greater part of the year. Detention of under-trial prisoners is mainly responsible for overcrowding.

75. *Miscellaneous and concluding remarks—Religious instuctors.*—There were religious instructors in ten Jails during the year. The number of visits paid by them is shown below :—

	Silchar	Sylhet	Shillong	Gauhati	Nowgong	Jorhat	Dibrugarh	Sunamganj
Hindu ...	43	52	...	45	37	48	31	...
Muslim ...	45	108	18	38	35	47	40	3

	Golaghat	Tezpur
Hindu	...	52
Muslim	1	5

(The Hindu) Religious instructors of the Shillong, Sunamganj and Golaghat failed to pay any visit at all. The question of appointing suitable persons in their places should be taken up in consultation with the Deputy Commissioner concerned. The attendance of Muslim religious instructors of Sunamganj, Golaghat and Tezpur was very poor.

76. *Jail Library.*—The recurring grant for the improvement of the Jail libraries raised from Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 2,593 in the year under report, out of this grant Rs. 2,317 was expended during the year showing a saving of Rs. 276. This saving is mainly due to the less purchase of newspapers and periodicals, etc., required for the use of security, and other political prisoners who were released during the year and also due to the decrease in the daily average number of population.

77. *Expenditure on Jail buildings.*—The amount spent by the Public Works Department on jail building during the year under report was Rs. 84,499 against Rs. 1,20,553 in the previous year.

Two major projects.—(1) One amounting to Rs. 8,450 for providing four additional cells and certain improvements to the existing cells at Gauhati District Jail and (2) the other amounting to Rs. 9,900 for constructing four additional cells for accommodation of lunatics in Sylhet District jail were carried out during the year under report.

The whole amount of Rs. 35,000 provided in the Public Works Department Budget under the head "Minor Works" could not be utilised in full in financing urgent minor works for the reason that most of the minor projects prepared in pre-war days could not be carried out with funds from the reserve for minor works; as the revised estimates when called for exceeded the original estimates to a great extent and thus they became major projects. Hence there was a saving of over Rs. 4,000 under this head.

Some of the minor works for which funds were allotted during the year are mentioned below :—

(1) Replacing of the existing worn-out departmental hot water boiler by a new one by Public Works Department in the Jorhat District Jail—Rs. 1,74[illegible].

(2) Extending the solitary cell by two additional cells providing 6′ light Verandah in front of the old block in Nowgong District Jail—Rs. 3,726.

(3) Construction of two separate cooksheds for two married warders quarters in Tura District Jail—Rs. 1,697.

(4) Making sleeping barrack No. IV (Hazatward) of the Gauhati District Jail mosquito proof—Rs.1,397.

(5) Providing a 4′ diameter ring well fitted with a kite motion pump in Gauhati District Jail—Rs. 4,880.

(6) Certain improvement to drainage System in the District Jail at Gauhati—Rs. 3,000.

Almost whole of the amount of departmental grant of Rs. 15,000 provided for petty construction during the year was utilised in financing some works of urgent necessity.

Most of the existing buildings in some of the jails are of old type and are in such a dilapidated condition that they require early reconstuction on modern line.

The proposal for construction of a Central Jail in Assam with a Jail Press therein is under the consideration of Government.

78. *Statement " . "—Accommodation* —The total accommodation in the Jail of tne province at the end of the year was for 4,532 prisoners—a decrease of 609 on the previous year's figure of 5,141. The decrease is due to the abolition of temporary accommodation for 390 prisoners, in Tezpur District Jail; 226 in Gauhati jail and 2 in Sibsagar Jail. The female ward in Shillong District Jail with accommodation for 9 prisoners which was occupied by the A. R. P. was released during the year.

79. *Provincial Statement—"A"—visits.*—The total number of visits paid by the official and non-official visitors during the year was 5,062, against 4,794 in 1944. His Excellency the Governor of Assam visited the District jails at Gauhati, Habiganj, South Sylhet, Sibsagar and North Lakhimpur. The Hon'ble Minister-in-charge of Jails visited the District jails at Gauhati, Dhubri, Tezpur, Jorhat, Nowgong, Dibrugarh, Mangaldai, Golaghat and North Lakhimpur. The Hon'ble Revenue Minister visited Nowgong jail and the Hon'ble Minister-in-charge of Industries and Co-operative visited Sunamganj jail.

The District Officers and Civil Surgeons paid 40 and 58 visits, respectively, within their districts in their capacity as *ex-officio* visitors. The Visiting Boards paid 54 visits and individual members of such Board 71. The total number of visits paid by Lady visitors was 5.

80. *Inspection.*—The Inspector General of Prisons, Assam, visited and inspected the District jails at Silchar, Sylhet, Shillong, Aijal, Gauhati (2), Nowgong (2), Jorhat (2), Dibrugarh (2), Karimganj, Habiganj, South Sylhet, Golaghat (2) and Tura.

81. *Conduct of Jail establishment.*—The total strength of permanent warders was 348 in the year under report. The above strength includes 13 female warders in jails and 16 male warders attached to the lock-ups at Hailakandi, Barpeta and Goalpara.

The number of warders punished during the year was 135; against 142 in the previous year. One warder was dismissed, three were discharged, 41 were fined and 90 were punished otherwise in the year under report, against 7, nil, 65 and 70, respectively, in the previous year. The conduct of the warders' staff was on the whole satisfactory.

In addition to the permanent warders' staff some temporary warders had to be entertained at bigger jails for various reasons, *viz.*, for guarding the prisoners convicted in connection with the Civil Disobedience Movement in the Sylhet jail, the excess number of prisoners in the Gauhati jail, the prisoners in the additional jail at Dibrugarh, and the Upper Division prisoners confined in the jails at Tezpur and Jorhat. Some temporary female warders were also entertained in smaller jails for gaurding the female under-trial prisoners admitted from time to time.

The necessity of a second Head Warder in smaller jails having one head warder now is keenly felt for various reasons as recorded in the last year's report. A proposal for increase of ten posts of Head warders for ten smaller jails in Assam, is under the consideration of Government.

82. *The Salient Feature of the year.*—(1) A decrease in the total prison population and the daily average number confined.

(2) A decrease in the number of total admissions but slight increase in the number of admission of under-trial prisoners (both male and female).

(3) An increase in the daily average number of under-trials.

(4) A decrease in the number of convicts sentenced to imprisonment.

(5) A decrease in the number of juvenile prisoners.

(6) A decrease in the number of admission of previously convicted prisoners.

(7) A decrease in the number of escapes from custody.

(8) An increase in the number of offences and punishments.

(9) Continued employment of paid permanent teachers for education of convicts.

(10) A decrease in the number of prisoners released under the remission system.

(11) The continued successful working of the Advisory Board for premature release.

(12) No aid given by the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society to *ex*-convicts.

(13) A decrease in the total expenditure, but an increase in the average cost per head.

(14) There was profit in the maintenance of jail dairies.

(15) A decrease in average cash earnings.

(16) A rise in the sale of manufactured articles to the public.

(17) A decrease in the supply of manufactured articles to other Departments of Government.

(18) A marked decrease in the number of deaths from 134 to 68 and consequent fall in the ratio of deaths per mille from 33·51 to 18·18.

(19) A decrease in the total number of admission to hospital.

83. Appointment of Subdivisional Medical Officers as Superintendents of Jails at Subdivisional Headquarters.

The arrangement of holding the combined administrative and Medical charges of the jails at the Subdivisional Headquarters by the Subdivisional Medicai Officers has continued to work satisfactorily.

84. The necessity for granting full-fledged Gazetted status to the jailers of this province, as expressed in paragraph 83 of the Annual Jail Administration Report for the years 1942, 1943 and 1944 is recommended.

Eight temporary Assistant jailers sanctioned by Government in 1942 for a period of one year to cope with the increased volume of works in jails of Assam were entertained in 1943; but as the increased work in the jails continued, the retention of the 8 temporary Asisistant Jailers were sanctioned by Government for another 2 years. In view of the fact that works in jails of Assam did not decrease to an appreciable extent during the year under report, retention of these 8 temporary Assistant jailers for another year was also sanctioned by Government. If the population of the jails in this province does not come down to the level of 1941—the permanent retention of these 8 temporary Assistant jailers will be necessary.

A proposal for conversion of the post of jailer of Gauhati jail into a post of special grade Jailer and another proposal for conversion of the two posts of Assistant Jailers in subordinate charge of the District Jails at Habiganj and Dhubri into those of jailers and also, a proposal for the grant of charge allowance for the Assistant Jailers in subordinate charge of the smaller jails are under the consideration of Government.

Head Office.—Dr. J. K. Saikia, M.B., D.T.M., held the post of Personal Assistant for the whole year and was of great help to me.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

S. L. BHATIA,
Colonel, I. M. S.,
Inspector General of Prisons, Assam.

General Summary

Showing the Distribution of the Prisoners of all classes confined in the Jails of Assam during the year 1945

1	2			3			4			5			6			7			8		
Classes of prisoners	Remained at the commencement of the year			Received during the year			Total			Discharged from all causes			Remained at the end of the year			Daily average number of each class			Total daily average of whole Jail		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
Total: Convicts ..	2,865	28	2,893	5,600	89	5,689	8,465	117	8,582	6,021	97	6,118	2,444	20	2,464	2,652·39	27·54	2,679·93			
Under-trials ..	860	25	885	10,743	298	11,041	11,603	323	11,926	10,460	312	10,772	1,143	11	1,154	1,007·85	17·27	1,025·12			
Civil ..	..	..	..	8	..	8	8	..	8	8	..	8	..	..	..	·35	..	·35			
State ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	·46	..	·46			
Security ..	101	..	101	52	..	52	153	..	153	153	..	153	..	..	..	34·16	..	34·16			
Total ..	3,827	53	3,880	16,403	387	16,790	20,230	440	20,670	16,643	409	17,052	3,587	31	3,618	3,695·21	44·81	3,740·02	3,695·21	44·81	3,740·02
Total for 1944: Convicts ..	2,809	2	2,833	6,355	66	6,421	9,164	90	9,254	6,299	62	6,361	2,865	28	2,893	2,811·46	23·54	2,835·00			
Under-trials ..	893	10	903	10,584	223	10,807	11,477	233	11,710	10,617	208	10,825	860	25	885	968·88	17·78	986·66			
Civil ..	1	..	1	9	..	9	10	..	10	10	..	10	..	..	..	·64	..	·64			
State ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1·00	..	1·00			
Security ..	194	4	198	175	1	176	369	5	374	268	5	273	101	..	101	172·42	2·28	174·70			
Total ..	3,898	38	3,936	17,123	290	17,413	21,021	328	21,349	17,194	275	17,469	3,827	53	3,880	3,954·40	43·60	3,998·00	3,954·40	43·60	3,998·00

STATEMENT No.I.—(JUDICIAL)—

Showing the number and disposal of the Convicts in the

	1		2		3		4					
							Received by					
							A					
							To undergo sentence					
	Remained at the close of the previous year		Imprisoned during the present year		Total		From jails in the province		From subsidiary jails to district jails in the province		From jails outside the province	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total ..	2,865	28	4,354	77	7,219	105	1,212	12	..	..	31	..
Total for 1944 ..	2,809	24	4,741	50	7,550	74	1,208	14	120	1	22	..

STATEMENT No.I.—(JUDICIAL)—

Showing the number and disposal of the Convicts in the

	7										8		9	
	Released during the year													
	A		B		C		D							
							By order of Government							
							(a)		(b)					
	On appeal		On expiry of sentence		Under remission rules		On account of sickness		On other grounds		Transported beyond seas		Transferred to lunatic asylum	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total ..	515	5	1,878	54	1,978	16	..	..	70	4			2	..
Total for 1944 ..	493	11	1,775	23	2,154	9	7	..	79	2	..	..	1	..

(FOR CONVICTS ONLY)

Jails of Assam during the year 1945

4 (contd.)				5			6				
transfer							Transferred to other jails				
B							A		B		
In transit for transportation or to other jails				Grand Total							
From jails in the province		From jails outside the Province					To undergo sentence		For transportation beyond seas, etc.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	M.	F.	
3	..	..	..	8,465	117	8,582	1,514	18	..	..	Total.
16	..	..	..	8,916	89	9,005	1,422	15	..	..	Total for 1944.

(FOR CONVICTS ONLY)—*concld.*

Jails of Assam during the year 1945—concld.

10		11		12		13		14			
Escaped but not recaptured		Executed		Died		Remaining at the end of the present year		Daily average number			
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total	
1	..	13	..	50	..	2,444	20	2,652·39	27·54	2,679·93	Total.
1	..	12	..	107	1	2,865	28	2,811·46	23·54	2,835·00	Total for 1944.

STATEMENT No. II—(JUDICIAL)—(FOR CONVICTS ONLY)

Showing the Religion, Age, state of Education and previous occupation of the Convicts admitted into the Jails of Assam during the year 1945.

	1														2												
	Religion														Age												
	A Christian						B		C		D		E		A		B		C		D		E		F		
	a Europeans		b Eurasians		c Indians		Muhammadans		Hindus and Sikhs		Buddhists and Jains		All other classes		Under sixteen years		Sixteen to twenty-one years		Twenty-two to thirty years		Thirty-one to forty years		Forty-one to sixty years		Above sixty years		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Total ..	..	..	..	..	38	1	2,079	13	2,054	42	63	..	120	21	6	..	549	34	1,953	25	1,116	6	679	11	51	1	Total.
Total for 1944	1	..	..	1	92	8	1,932	8	2,446	30	33	..	237	3	25	1	499	6	2,232	20	1,129	17	800	5	56	1	Total for 1944.

STATEMENT No. II—(JUDICIAL)—FOR CONVICTS ONLY—*concld.*

Showing the Religion, Age, state of Education and previous occupation of the Convicts admitted into the Jails of Assam during the year 1945—concld.

	3				4											5			
	Education				Previous occupation											Total			
	A Literate		B Illiterate		Males							Females							
					A Persons employed under Government or municipal or other local authorities	B Professional persons	C Persons in service or performing personal office	D Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals	E Persons engaged in commerce and trade	F Persons engaged in mechanical arts, and manufactures, and engineering operations, etc., etc.	G Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise	H Married	I Unmarried	J Widows	K Prostitutes				
	M.	F.	M.	F.												M.	F.	Total	
Total ..	218	1	4,136	76	295	29	356	3,205	90	33	346	61	2	10	4	4,354	77	4,431	Total.
Total for 1944	292	2	4,449	48	548	81	411	2,767	128	26	780	40	6	4	..	4,741	50	4,791	Total for 1944.

STATEMENT No. III.—(JUDICIAL)—(FOR CONVICTS ONLY)

Showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails of Assam during the year 1945 and those remaining on the 31st December of that year, according to the nature and length of sentences

	1	2																						3			
	Nature of imprisonment of those admitted as explained at foot *	Number according to length of sentence																						Total			
		A		B		C		D		E		F		G		H		I				J					
		Not exceeding one month		Above one month, and not exceeding three months		Above three months, and not exceeding six months		Above six months, and not exceeding one year		Above one year, and not exceeding two years		Above two years, and not exceeding five years		Above five years, and not exceeding ten years		Exceeding ten years		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas				Sentenced to death					
																		a For life		b For a term							
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total	
Total	A	37	3	13	4	10	9	10	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72	18	90	Total.
	B	644	9	1,226	36	1,149	8	717	1	271	3	188	1	53	1	4	..	17	..	3	..	7	..	4,279	59	4,338	
	C	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	
	D	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	
Total of admissions ..	..	681	12	1,241	40	1,159	17	727	1	272	5	190	1	53	1	4	..	17	..	3	..	7	..	4,354	77	4,431	Total of admissions.
Total remaining on the 31st December, 1944.	..	97	2	232	1	276	3	419	1	379	3	571	2	226	2	15	..	216	6	13	..	..	..	2,444	20	2,464	Total remaining on the 31st December, 1944.
Total for 1943 ..	A	37	1	10	4	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52	6	58	Total for 1944.
	B	608	8	1,280	16	1,2 6	16	762	1	323	1	319	..	61	1	11	..	30	1	1	..	17	..	4,688	44	4,732	
	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	D	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	
Total of admissions ..	..	645	9	1,290	20	1,281	17	763	1	323	1	319	..	61	1	11	..	30	1	1	..	17	..	4,741	50	4,791	Total of admissions.
Total remaining on the 31st December, 1945.	..	138	2	282	3	405	10	523	3	458	..	558	1	253	2	9	..	227	7	6	..	6	..	2,865	28	2,893	Total remaining on the 31st December, 1945.

* A—Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment.
B—Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.
C—Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.
D—Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.
† Classes A, B, C, D should be amalgamated for this total.

STATEMENT No IV.—(JUDICIAL)—(FOR CONVICTS ONLY)

Showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails of Assam during the year 1945 who had been previously convicted

	1			2									3										4			5						
	Number admitted direct during the year			A			B			C			A		B						C		Ratio per cent. of column 3 (c) to column 1			Youthful offenders under 15 years of age (Reformatory Schools Act, VIII of 1897)						
				Number in column 3 identified as 'habituals' before conviction and classified as such by the convicting court			Number in column 3 classified as 'habituals' by the District Magistrate or Magistrate specially empowered (not being the convicting Court)			Number in column 3 classified as 'habituals' by the Jail Superintendent			Number imprisoned for the first time in default of finding security under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code		Number imprisoned in default of finding security under section 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code, or convicted under Chapters XII, XVI, XVII and XVIII of the Indian Penal Code, with previous convictions under any of those chapters or under section 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code and classified as habituals						Total					A			B			
															Once previously convicted		Twice previously convicted		More than twice previously convicted							Number admitted during the year			Number previously convicted			
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	
Total ..	4,354	77	4,431	468	1	469	..	..	..	..	..	..	131	..	271	1	41	..	25	..	468	..	11	13	11	2	..	2	..	..	..	Total
Total for 1944..	4,741	50	4,791	509	..	509	..	..	..	..	..	..	93	..	335	..	50	..	31	..	509	..	11	..	11	4	..	4	1	..	1	Total for 1944.

STATEMENT No. V.—(JUDICIAL)—(FOR CONVICTS ONLY)

Showing the escapes and recaptures of convicts in the Jails of Assam during the year 1945

(Abolished under the orders of the Government of India)

STATEMENT No. VI.—(JUDICIAL)

STATEMENT No. VI—(JUDICIAL)—(FOR CONVICTS ONLY)

Showing the offences committed by the Convicts and the Punishments inflicted on them in the Jails of Assam during the year 1943.

	1	2	3										4
			Offences dealt with by Superintendents										
			a Relating to work		*b* Relating to prohibited articles		*c* Relating to assaults, mutiny and escapes		*d* All other breaches of Jail rules		*e* Total		
	Daily average population	Offences dealt with by criminal courts	Dealt with by minor punishment	Dealt with by major punishment	Dealt with by minor punishment	Dealt with by major punishment	Dealt with by minor punishment	Dealt with by major punishment	Dealt with by minor punishment	Dealt with by major punishment	Dealt with by minor punishment	Dealt with by major punishment	By criminal courts
Total	2,679·93	4	47	65	86	56	39	61	274	233	446	415	4
Total for 1944.	2,835·00	5	75	17	105	68	45	43	242	180	467	308	5

	5						6							7	8	9	10	11
	Punishments inflicted																	
	By Superintendents																	
	Minor						Major											
	(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)	(*d*)	(*e*)	(*f*)	(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)	(*d*)	(*e*)	(*f*)	(*g*)					
	Warnings	Penal diet	Separate, cellular confinement	Handcuffing and link fetters	Other punishments	Total	Separate, and cellular confinement	Penal diet with solitary confinement	Fetters and handcuffing behind or to a staple	Corporal punishments	Combination of minor punishments	Other punishments	Total	Grand total of punishments	Ratio of column 5 *f* to column 1	Ratio of column 6*g* to column 1	Ratio of column 7 to column 1	Ratio of column 6*d* to column 7
Total.	183	..	6	111	146	446	15	1	126	..	45	228	415	865	16·64	15·49	32·24	..
Total for 1944.	173	..	7	123	164	467	8	..	91	..	2	207	308	780	16·41	10·86	27·45	..

STATEMENT No. IX.—(FINANCIAL)

Showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the Assam Jails during the year 1945, excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations and repairs

1	2	3				4				5					
		Daily average number of prisoners				Establishment				Dietary charges					
						A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	E	F
	Jail	Convicts	Under-trial	Civil	Total	Permanent	Temporary	Total cost	Cost per head of average strength	Rations	Miscellaneous dietary charges	Garden and agricultural expenses	Proportion of dairy expenses*	Total cost	Cost per head of average strength excluding civil prisoners
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Total of 1945.	..	2699·93	1025·12	34·97	37 40·02	2,72,038	18,678	2,90,716	77 11 8	6,04,981	1,366	4,238	..	6,10,585	163 4 [illegible]
Total for 1944.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,26,729	..	..	..	..	..	7,31,535	191 6 [illegible]

	6							7		8					9			
	Hospital charges							Clothing and bedding of prisoners		Sanitation charges					Charges for moving prisoners			
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	A	B	A	B	C	D	E	A	B	C	D
	Sick diet and extras for patients	Extra or special diet for weekly prisoners not in hospital	Medicines, hospital bedding, clothing, etc.	Proportion of daily expenses*	Total cost	Cost per head of average strength	Cost per head of average number sick	Total cost	Cost per head of average strength, excluding civil prisoners	Conservancy, washing and purifying	Charges for water supply	Extraordinary charges	Total cost	Cost per head of average strength	Transfer charges and road subsistence of convicts	Transportation charges	Total cost	Cost per head of average strength
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Total of 1945.	24,935	18,188	20,864	8,091	72,078	19 4 4	862 7 9	87,607	23 6 9	16,280	918	..	17,198	4 9 7	22,729	..	22,729	6 1 3
Total for 1944.	..	..	..	..	74,441	..	615 14 10	79,887	20 14 4	..	..	..	19,251	..	..	..	18,895	4 11 7

STATEMENT No. IX.—(FINANCIAL)

Showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the Assam Jails, during the year 1945, excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations and repairs

	10								11		12							
	Miscellaneous services and supplies								Travelling allowances		Contingencies							
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	A	B	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
	Lighting charges	Disciplinary charges	Uniform and equipment of warders	Money payments as reward for recapture and service	Execution charges	Other miscellaneous charges	Total cost	Cost per head of average strength	Total cost	Cost per head of average strength	Rents, rates and taxes	Service postage	Works—repairs rates and taxes	Current office expenses, including country stationery	Office furniture	Charges for registers and stationery (Stationery Department charges)	Total cost	Cost per head of average strength
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Total of 1945.	12,429	435	14,613	3,867	116	19,124	50,614	13 8 6	6,109	1 10 2	11,137	3,336	828	600	96	840	16,837	4 7 [illegible]
Total of 1944.	..	..	..	..	..	..	52,958	13 3 0	5,010	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16,765	..

	13												14	
	Extraordinary charges for live stock, tools and plant													
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L		
	Conservancy and water-supply dead-stock	Dietary dead-stock	Hospital dead-stock	Garden and agricultural plant	Lighting dead-stock	Disciplinary dead-stock	Arms and accoutrements (original cost)	Dairy live-stock and plant (excluding maintenance)	Draught cattle (excluding keep, which goes under 10 F)	Other miscellaneous dead-stock	Total cost	Cost per head of average strength	Grand total of expenditure	Total cost per head of average strength
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Total of 1945.	4,343	5,688	396	1,203	330	516	166	242	375	758	14,017	3 12 0	11,88,490	317 2 5
Total of 1944.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,796	..	11,40,267	310 3 6

STATEMENT No. X.—(FINANCIAL)

Showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the Jails of Assam (excluding the cost of building new jails, etc.). Compared with the expenditure on the same account in each of the three preceding years.

(Abolished under the orders of the Government of India)

STATEMENT No. XI.—(FINANCIAL).

STATEMENT No. XI.—(FINANCIAL)

Showing the employment of Convicts in the Jails of Assam during the year 1945.

	1	2	3	4	5	6												7	8			
						Average number employed on working days													Ratio per cent. on column 2 of those employed on working days as—			
						On prison duties					On jail buildings					K	L					
											F	Additions and alterations		New jails								
						A	B	C	D	E		G	H	I	J							
	Average number not sentenced to labour	Average number under sentence of labour on working days	Average number sick	Average number convalescent and infirm	Average number not employed for other reasons	On unremunerative labour	Prison officers	Prison servants	Gardening	Employed in preparing articles for use or consumption in jails, e.g., wheat-grinding, manufacturing of prison clothing, etc.	Jail repairs	Under Superintendent	Under Public Works Department	Under Superintendent	Under Public Works Department	Manufactures	Public Works	Number of prisoners hired out to municipalities, private individuals, or departments other than the Public Works Department	Prison officers	Prison servants	On manufactures (6K)	
Total ..	12·65	2,650·22	59·85	128·30	109·80	84·87	272·81	730·50	244·64	217·62	78·76	7·64	2·04	·55	..	711·52	·42	·90	10	28	27	Total
Total for 1944 ..	10·56	2,804·64	82·79	187·88	133·91	56·89	268·50	840·59	224·47	242·75	12·98	6·24	..	..	2·88	736·61	1·70	6·45	10	30	26	Total for 1944.

STATEMENT No. XII.—(Financial)

Showing the net cash earnings of convicts sentenced to labour in the Jails of Assam.

(Abolished under the orders of the Government of India.)

STATEMENT No. XII—A.—(FINANCIAL)

Showing the Results of the Employment of Convicts on Manufactures and Extramural Labour in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Assam during the year 1945

1	2	3							
		Debits							
Jails	Average number sentenced to labour	Cash in hand at the end of previous year	Value of manufactured articles in store at the end of previous year	Value of raw materials in store at the end of previous year	Amount of outstanding bill due by the jails at the end of the year including bills for supplies from jails and other departments of Government remaining unadjusted at the end of the year	Amount of outstanding bills due to the jails at the end of previous year, including bills for supplies made to jails and other departments, remaining unadjusted	Value of plant and machinery at the end of previous year	Amount drawn from the Treasury on account of manufactures during the year, *plus* value of goods, etc., received from other jails and departments of Government bills for which have been adjusted during the year	Total
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
Total for 1915 ..	2650·22	1155	14677	32961	3327	18365	9983	164782	245250
Total for 1944 ..	2804·64	400	18313	13056	20194	17928	10918	154084	234893

STATEMENT No. XII—A.—(FINANCIAL)—*concld.*

Showing the Results of the Employment of Convicts on Manufactures and Extramural Labour in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Assam during the year 1945

	4									5		6			
	Credits														
	Cash in hand at the end of the year	Value of manufactured articles in store at the end of the year	Value of raw materials in store at the end of the year	Amount of outstanding bills due by the jails at the end of the previous year, including bills for supplies from jails and other departments of Government remaining unadjusted at the end of that year	Amount of outstanding bills due to the jails at the end of the year, including bills for supplies made to jails and other department remaining unadjusted at the end of the year	Value of plant and machinery in store at the end of the year	Amount paid into the treasury in cash during the year, *plus* value of goods, etc., supplied to jails and other departments of Government bills for which have been adjusted during the year	Value of prison labour on major works costing over Rs. 500	Total	Excess of debits or loss	Average profit per head sentenced to labour	Excess of debits or loss	Excess of 4G. over 3G. or cash profits	Average cash profit per head of number sentenced to labour	Excess of 3G. over 4G. or cash loss
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	A	B	C	A	B	
Total for 1945	3949	38322	36044	20225	502 5	11533	172778	2000	289876	44624	-6-13-5	8	16861	6-15-9	8890
Total for 1944	1155	15577	32961	2152	18365	9983	222745	2450	305388	70495	25-2-1	..	69176	24-10-7	515

STATEMENT No XIII—(FINANCIAL)

Showing the net cost of the prisoners in the Jails of Assam during the year 1945

—	Total cost of maintenance (column 14 Statement No. IX)	Average cost of maintenance per head (column 14 Statement No IX)	Total cash earnings (column 4A, Statement No.XII-A)	Average cash earnings per head of average strength	Net cost to Government (column 2 *minus* column 4)	Average net cost per head of average strength (column 3 *minus* column 5)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Total for 1945 ..	11,88,490 0 0	317 12 0	16,861 0 0	5 6 0	11,71,629 0 0	312 6 0
Ditto 1944 ..	12,40,267 0 0	310 3 0	69,176 0 0	17 4 10	11,71,091 0 0	292 14 0

STATEMENT XIV—(*VITAL*)

Showing the sickness and mortality among prisoners of all classes in the jails Assam during the year 1945

1	2	3			4			5			6			7		
Jails	Class of Prisoners	Number of persons that can be accommodated in the part of the jails devoted to convicts under-trial and Civil prisoners respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells			Average daily strength			Maximum population on any one day			Number admitted into Hospital			Daily average number sick		
		M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
Total of all jails	Convicts ..	3503	123	3[illegible]6	2652 39	27·54	26[illegible]9·9[illegible]	..	..	..	982	12	994	61·49	·93	62·42
	Under-trial ..	359	19	378	1007 85	17·27	10[illegible]5·12	..	..	..	560	12	572	20·09	·34	20·43
	Civil ..	21	..	21	·35	..	·35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	State ..	..	..	..	·46	..	·46	.	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
	Security ..	21	..	21	34·16	..	34·16	..	..	..	6	..	6	·72	..	·72
	Total ..	3904	142	4046	3695·21	44·81	3740·02	..	..	..	1549	24	1573	82·30	1·27	83·57
Total for 1944	Convicts ..	4213	122	4335	2811·46	23·54	2835·00	..	..	..	1228	7	1235	87·46	·662	88·122
	Under-trials ..	359	11	370	968·88	17·78	986·66	..	..	..	595	10	605	28·63	·202	28·832
	Civil ..	17	..	17	0·64	..	·64	..	..	..	1	..	1	·03	..	·03
	State ..	..	..	..	1·00	..	1·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Security ..	23	..	23	172·42	2·28	174·70	..	..	..	49	..	49	3·88	..	3·88
	Total ..	4612	133	4745	3954·40	43·60	3998·00	..	..	..	1873	17	1890	120·00	·864	120·86

1	2	8			9											
		Number of deaths in and out of Hospital			Ratio per mille of average strength											
					A			B			C			D		
Jails	Class of Prisoners				Of admission into Hospital			Of Daily average number sick			Of deaths from all causes, except cholera			Of deaths from all causes both in and out of Hospital		
		M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
Total of all jails	Convicts ..	50	..	50	370·23	435·73	370 91	23·15	33·77	23 29	..	..	..	18·25	..	18 74
	Under-trial ..	16	..	16	555·63	694 85	557·95	19·93	19 68	19·93	..	..	..	15·87	..	15·60
	Civil ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	State ..	1	..	1	2173·93	..	2173·93	..	..	..	..	..	..	21·74	..	21·74
	Security ..	1	..	1	175 64	..	175·64	21·07	..	21·07	..	..	..	29·27	..	29·27
	Total ..	68	..	68	419·19	535·59	420·59	22·27	28·34	22·34	..	..	..	18·40	..	18·18
Total for 1944	Convicts ..	107	1	108	436·78	297·36	435·62	31·10	28·0[illegible]	31·08	28·03	31·08	..	38·05	42·48	38·09
	Under-trials ..	25	1	26	614·11	562·43	613·18	29·55	11·24	29 22	11·24	29·22	..	25·80	56·24	26·35
	Civil ..	..	..	..	1562·50	..	1562·50	46·87	..	46·87	..	46·87	..	..	..	..
	State ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..
	Security ..	..	..	..	284·19	..	280 48	22·50	..	22·50	..	22·21	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	132		134	473·65	389·59	472·73	30·34	19·72	30·34	19·72	30·23	..	33·38	45·88	33·51

STATEMENT No. XV—(VITAL)

Showing the admissions and deaths from the chief diseases among the Convicts in the Jails of Assam.

(Abolished under the orders of the Government of India.)

STATEMENT No. XVI—(VITAL)

Showing the mortality among Convicts in the Jails of Assam according to length of original sentence.

(Abolished under the orders of the Government of India.)

STATEMENT No. XVII—(VITAL)

Showing the Mortality among the Convicts in the Jails of Assam during the year 1945, according to the length of time passed in Jails

—	1			2			3		
	Not exceeding six months in Jail			Above six months, and not exceeding one year			Above one year, and not exceeding two years		
	Average number	Deaths	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number	Average number	Deaths	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number	Average number	Deaths	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number
Total ..	1220·13	23	18·85	500·68	10	19·97	366·34	5	13·65
Total for 1945 ..	1382·42	40	28·93	505·98	26	51·39	390·00	21	53·85

4			5			6			7			
Above two years, and not exceeding three years			Above three years, and not exceeding seven years			Above seven years			Total			
Average number	Deaths	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number	Average number	Deaths	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number	Average number	Deaths	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number	Average number	Deaths	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number	
241·77	3	12·81	194·17	8	41·20	152·17	1	6·51	2,675·26	50	18·69	Total
273·65	5	18·27	146·41	11	75·13	146·39	5	34·16	2,841·85	103	37·96	Total for 1945

STATEMENT No. XVIII

Showing particulars regarding Prisoners under trial in the Jails of Assam during the year 1945

—	1		2		3			4			5		
	Number remaining at the close of previous year		Number received		Total			Average daily number			Released		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
Total ..	860	25	10,748	298	11,603	323	11,926	1,007·85	17·27	1,025·12	8,266	287	8,553
Total for 1944 ..	893	10	10,584	223	11,477	233	11,710	968·88	17·78	986·66	8,062	177	8,239

6			7		8		9		10			
Convicted and sentenced			Transferred		Escaped		Died		Remaining on 31st December 1944			
M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total	
1,623	13	1,636	553	11	3	1	15	..	1,143	11	1,154	Total.
1,913	23	1,936	607	7	10	..	25	1	860	25	885	Total for 1944.

STATEMENT A

Showing the nature and amount of accommodation for each class of prisoners in the Jails of Assam during the year 1945.

Description of accommodation		Number of prisoners who could be accommodated on the 31st December 1945, in the parts of the Jails devoted to— Hospital M.	Hospital F.	Observation cells M.	Observation cells F.	Civil prisoners M.	Civil prisoners F.	Under-trials M.	Under-trials F.	Europeans M.	Europeans F.	Juvenile convicts	Female convicts	Male convicts	Grand total	Superficial area per prisoner in square yards in the enclosures (ward and workshop) to which the prisoners are ordinarily confined	Spent on Jail buildings during the year: By Jail Department	Spent on Jail buildings during the year: By Public Works Department
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
																	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Total	Cells	..	..	47	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	76	..	..	..
	Barracks, with separate sleeping accommodation.	272	12	4	..	26	..	328	15	24	..	17	126	2,972	3,791	..	..	..
	Ditto without ditto	5	..	..	..	..	..	200	...	..	..	..	..	445	665	..	..	..
	Total	277	12	51	2	26	..	528	15	24	..	17	126	3,444	4,532	..	...	..
	Total average population	239·86	·74	57·74	..	11·00	..	376·43	2·27	4·14	..	16·13	45·45	2,986·26	3,740·02	..	37,108 11 0	..
Total for 1944	Cells	..	..	47	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	75	..	..	..
	Barracks, with separate sleeping accommodation.	272	12	4	..	26	..	328	11	24	..	17	122	2,974	3,790	..	..	..
	Ditto without ditto	5	..	..	..	..	..	200	...	..	..	..	..	1,071	1,276	..	..	..
	Total	277	12	51	1	26	..	528	11	24	..	17	122	4,072	5,141	..	..	..
	Total average population	261·88	·95	43·44	..	16·29	..	374·50	1·72	15·44	..	12·09	40·93	3,230·76	3,998·00	..	11,475 13 3	20,553120

STATEMENT B

Showing the condition of the convicts discharged from the Jails of Assam during the year 1945.

	1	2	3					4				
	Number discharged during the year	Number who had neither lost nor gained weight in jail	Number who had gained weight					Number who had lost weight				
			A	B	C	D	Total	A	B	C	D	Total
			Up to 1 lb.	From 1 to 5 lbs.	From 5 to 10 lbs.	Over 10 lbs.		Up to 1 lb.	From 1 to 5 lbs.	From 5 to 10 lbs.	Over 10 lbs.	
Total	6,123	2,042	828	1,286	684	356	3,154	333	410	138	46	927
Total for 1944	6,125	1,792	631	1,394	774	393	3,192	283	533	232	93	1,141

STATEMENT C

Showing the working of the remission system in the Jails of Assam during the year 1945.

	Number released during the year who came under the remission system but failed to gain remission	Number of convicts released during the year who gained remission				Maximum remission in days gained by any convict released during the year				Average remission gained by the convicts entered in columns 2 to 5				Maximum gratuity earned by any convict released during the year	Average gratuity earned by the convicts entered in columns 2 to 5
		Sentenced to				Sentenced to—				Sentenced to—					
		One year	Not exceeding 2 years	Not exceeding 5 years	Over 5 years	One year	Not exceeding 2 years	Not exceeding 5 years	Over 5 years	One year	Not exceeding 2 years	Not exceeding 5 years	Over 5 years		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
														Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Total ..	..	1,584	250	137	23	74	152	368	572	22	98	217	453	10 14 0	0 12 1
Total for 1944 ..	..	1,725	275	140	23	86	171	405	711	23	90	189	453	19 12 0	0 10 10

STATEMENT D

Showing the nature of the crime of which convicts were imprisoned in the jails of Assam

(Abolished under the orders of the Government of India)

PROVINCIAL STATEMENT A.—(ASSAM)

PROVINCIAL STATEMENT A.—(ASSAM)

Showing the number of Inspections made by Official and Non-official Visitors in the Jails of Assam during the year 1945

	Governor	Member in charge	Commissioner	Inspector-General of Prisons	*Ex-officio* visitors	District Officers	Joint Magistrate, Assistant Magistrate, Deputy Magistrate or Extra Assistant Commissioner	Civil Surgeon	Judge	Board of visitors	Individual visitors	Superintendents of Jails	Lady visitors	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Total ..	5	17	5	18	2	40	38	58	..	54	71	4749	5	Total

A. G. P. (G. & J.) No.81—126—20-3-1947.